(XXXIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 1695.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1779.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER II.

I HAVE attempted to lay open several [illegible] of which, the [illegible] may excite men to [illegible] to connect with Britain in her with to [illegible] induce these Americans from a [illegible] wish and will adherence to the *articles* [illegible] of that *treaty*, into which we have [illegible] entered with the *court of France*. I shall in this paper proceed a little in the same track, and take notice of another *great* and *early spring*, which may produce the like effect. I mean to speak of *the connection of the old trade with Britain*.

It was in vain fought for, at the commencement of the debate, in the hatred of the Scottish nation to the name of William, and their mixing his cause with the cause of America, that the greater part of those of that nation on the continent were opposed to our resistance. For though this, in some degree, may have influenced those immediately from Britain, and with the last impressions warm upon their minds, yet therefore general and commanding cause was not repugnant to any men, but as they were *traders*, and a war, more especially with *Britain*, must have been hurtful to them, it was *interest*.

At the commencement of the debate the greater part of merchants of the Scotch nation, at least in the southern states, were *traders*. They had acted as *factors* to the companies from Glasgow and from other cities, or they had embarked on their *own stocks*, and from their connection with *friends at home* were in a happy way of making, in a short time, splendid fortunes. A war unavoidably cut them off from every prospect of this nature, and therefore, without believing that they were *greater devils* than their neighbours, we might easily expect that they could not be able to conceive clearly, and without prejudice, the justice of our cause; or if convinced of the justice of it, yet they could not readily and from their hearts engage to support it. It is observable that those of this nation not engaged in trade have not been tories. The landholders, the few expectants upon government, and a few under the dominion of a national attachment, excepted, have been pretty generally whigs, and from a certain warmth of temper peculiar to the nation have been impetuous whigs.

One settlement, indeed, upon the confines of North-Carolina were, the greater part of them, planters, and yet gave us some trouble in the insurrection quelled in that state. But those men who had just emigrated from their native kingdom, with the recollection of an unfortunate *rebellion* fresh upon their minds, were too ignorant to be able to distinguish the circumstances and the cause, and were disposed to take part with a king who had beaten earl Lochiel and other chiefs, and who, in their apprehension, was also able to beat the Americans. Ignorance, with these, was the cause of toryism, but *the interest of trade* was the cause with the greater part of the gentlemen of that nation resident in these territories.

The same cause operated with the like effect with regard to other men, natives of Britain and natives of America, engaged in *trade*. It was not, indeed, to be expected that men, old in their connections with the *trading houses* of London, Bristol and Liverpool, or who had just established a correspondence with these, could be easily induced to give up advantages to be derived from an intercourse in this channel. Yet I acknowledge there are amongst commercial gentlemen, those who early and uniformly have acted in the cause, and of these I entertain the highest sentiments, and am persuaded that the name of the *public merchant* of America shall be ranked with the names of her first patriots. *That virtue is ever greatest which has resisted the greatest temptation.* But we know that *the connection of the old trade with Britain* has hung, heavy upon the wheels of the affections of many with regard to our exertions, and from the same cause it will still hang heavy on the affections of many persons, when by any offer of Great-Britain the least dawn of a reconciliation may appear. The dawn of a reconciliation will play upon their minds, and the *last day of an alliance* will immediately succeed it. They will fancy to themselves letters and orders received already from their old correspondents in the trading towns, cargoes consigned to them, and the channel of trade opening the channel of opulence, in a full flow of abundant prosperity. For this reason, when Britain shall have come to make her insidious offer of an alliance with these states, I will advise the manufacturers, and mechanics, and farmers of America to beware of commercial gentlemen *in the connection of the old trade with Britain*. If these gentlemen are *tories*, their own good sense will teach them that they stand in need to be watched, and if they are whigs, and would prefer the true interest of their country to their own temporary employment, they will wish to continue in power it, and therefore will not take it amiss, that in a case where the bias of immoderate interest may operate upon their minds, and when they are now about to step and to stumble from the path of rectitude, their countrymen should be at hand, and, as we say in familiar conversation, *give them a jog that they may recover the right path*.

I wish [illegible] that I may not be taken as meaning to insinuate the least [illegible] favourable to commerce or commercial [illegible] I well know that commerce is a great source of opulence to any state, and that commercial gentlemen are amongst the most [illegible] and the most ornamental to society. If I may be expected myself, they are most safe to the commonwealth, and from them seldom any thing is to be dreaded hostile to liberty. The merchant, like the baleyon of the shore, loves a calm, like the muses, he loves peace and free government. The adventure of his ship upon the ocean, and the return of her voyage loaded with the wares of different countries, sufficiently engage his hopes, and detach his mind from the great objects of political ambition. It is not always a peculiar malignity of temper that causes one man to aspire to honour, and eminence, and office, more than another, but the want of something to fill his mind, which is stronger and more elevated than his neighbours, and cannot be satisfied with the small concerns of a private life.—Ambition is frequently the disorder of the noble mind, and arises from that vastness of conception, which, unless it finds an equal object to exert itself upon, will be restless and inquiet. Now the immense ocean, and the islands that embosom, and the countries that border it, and the commodities imported and exported, and the plans to be meditated, and the correspondencies to be established, and after all the risque of a shipwreck, and the hopes of a safe voyage, occupy and fill the mind, and keep it at a distance from the debates of party, and the desire of eminence by the depression of another.

Commerce is the child of free government, and like a pious child it caresses and supports its parent. It supplies riches and resources wherewith to resist foreign force, and it furnishes an object to the most enterprizing mind, and thereby secures the state from the violence of internal faction. I make this observation with the more pleasure, as America bids fair to be a great commercial country, which circumstance forms a happy foundation of my hope that she will be long a free as well as a polished country.

The only case in which the attachments of the merchant may become unfavourable to the interests of the community is where he carries on a trade with a nation, whose ambition or avarice may have prompted them to advance a claim of unjust dominion upon the country of which he is a citizen. His love of peace, and his good will for correspondents on the foreign shore, may dispose him to think too favourably of their intentions, and to concede with too great facility to their demands. If a war should be consequent, wanting the sweets of commerce, and confining her barks to the harbour, he may become too soon weary of it, and fail in his resistance, and be disposed to accept terms of unequal and impolitic accommodation.

A case of this nature would seem to have happened in our intercourse with the nation of Great-Britain. *Individuals* amongst commercial gentlemen, biassed by the advantages of trade which a war must interrupt, have been avowedly opposed to our resistance, or have reluctantly engaged in it. The force of an attachment of this nature will more decisively begin to operate, when Britain shall have come to make her offer of acknowledging our independence on certain disreputable and iniquitous conditions. The merchant, *in the connexion of the old trade with Britain*, will cast a look wistfully upon the ocean, and will desire too anxiously a restoration of peace and of commerce, in the old channel of a close and intimate connection with her island. It will therefore behove every good American, at this juncture, to assist the virtue of his countrymen, the old *traders*, by keeping a watch upon them, that the memory of correspondents in Glasgow, Liverpool, Bristol, London, and other cities, may not operate too powerfully upon their minds, and cause them to embrace the idea of a reconciliation at the expence of honour and of solid and general advantages, which will result from a firm adherence to that *last* which we have hitherto contended, and for which, I flatter myself, we shall have the magnanimity through every reverse of fortune to continue to contend, *independence*, and a free intercourse of trade with the whole world.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

WILLIAMSBURG.

In COUNCIL, *June* 16, 1779.

THE board proceeded to the consideration of the letters of colonel Clarke, and other papers relating to Henry Hamilton, Esq; who has acted some years past as lieutenant governor of the settlement at and about Detroit, and commandant of the British garrison there, under Sir Guy Carleton, as governor in chief; Philip Dejean, justice of the peace for Detroit, and William Lamothe, captain of volunteers, prisoners of war, taken in the county of Illinois.

They find that governor Hamilton had executed the task of inciting the Indians to perpetrate their accustomed cruelties on the citizens of these states, without distinction of age, sex, or condition, with an eagerness and activity which evince that the general nature of his charge harmonized with his particular disposition. They should have been satisfied from the other testimony adduced, that these enormities were committed by savages acting under his commission, but the number of proclamations which, at different times, were left in houses the inhabitants of which were killed or carried away by the Indians, one of which proclamations, under the hand and seal of governor Hamilton, in possession of the board, puts this fact beyond doubt. At the time of his captivity it appears, that he had sent considerable detachments of Indians against the frontier settlements of the states, and had actually commenced a great council of Indians to meet him at the mouth of the Tanisee, to concert the operations of this present campaign. They find that his detachments of our citizens and soldiers, captivated and carried within the limits of his command, has been often and unnecessarily cruel, as in the case of John Dodge, a citizen of these states, which has been particularly stated to the board, he loaded him with irons, threw him into a dungeon, without bedding, without straw, without fire, in the dead of winter and severe climate of Detroit, shut in this state he harassed and wasted him, with incessant expectations of death; that when the rigours of his situation had brought him so low, that death seemed likely to withdraw him from their power, he was taken out and attended to, till somewhat mended, and then again, before he had recovered abilities to walk, was returned to the dungeon, in which a hole was cut seven inches square only, for the admission of air, and the same load of irons again put on him; that appearing again to be in imminent danger of being lost to them, he was a second time taken from his dungeon in which he had lain from January to June, with the intermission before mentioned of a few weeks only. That governor Hamilton gave standing rewards for scalps, but offered none for prisoners, which induced the Indians, after making their captives carry their baggage into the neighbourhood of the fort, there to put them to death, and carry their scalps to the governor, who welcomed their return and successes by a discharge of cannon; that when a prisoner brought alive, and destined to death by the Indians, the fire already kindled, and himself bound to the stake, was dexterously withdrawn and secreted from them by the humanity of a fellow-prisoner, a large reward was offered for the discovery of the victim, which having tempted a servant to betray his concealment, the present prisoner Dejean, being sent with a party of soldiers, surrounded the house, took and threw into gaol the unhappy victim and his deliverer, where the former soon expired, under the perpetual assurances of Dejean, that he was to be again restored into the hands of the savages; and the latter, when enlarged, was bitterly and illiberally reprimanded and threatened by governor Hamilton.

It appears to them that the prisoner Dejean was on all occasions the willing and cordial instrument of governor Hamilton, acting both as judge and keeper of the gaol, and instigating and urging him, by malicious insinuations and untruths, to increase rather than relax his severities, heightening the cruelty of his orders by the manner of executing them; offering at one time a reward to one prisoner to be the hangman of another, threatening his life on refusal, and taking from his prisoners the little property their opportunities enabled them to acquire.

It appears that the prisoner Lamothe was a captain of the volunteer scalping parties of Indians and whites, who went out, from time to time, under general orders to spare neither men, women, nor children.

From this detail of circumstances, which arose in a few cases only, coming accidentally to the knowledge of the board, they think themselves authorized to presume by fair deduction what would be the horrid history of the sufferings of the many who have expired under their miseries (which therefore will remain for ever untold) or who have escaped from them, are yet too remote and too much dispersed to bring together their well grounded accusations against these prisoners.

They have seen that the conduct of the British officers, civil and military, has in its general tenor, through the whole course of this war, been savage and unprecedented among civilised nations; that our officers and soldiers taken by them have been loaded with irons, consigned to loathsome and crouded gaols, dungeons, and prison ships; supplied often with no food, generally with too little for the sustenance of nature, and that little sometimes unsound and unwholesome, whereby so many of them have perished, that captivity and miserable death have with them been almost synonimous; that they have been transported beyond seas, where their fate is out of the reach of enquiry, have been compelled to take arms against their country, and by a new refinement in cruelty to become the murderers of their own brethren.

Their prisoners with us have, on the other hand, been treated with moderation and humanity, they have been fed on all occasions with wholesome and plentiful food, lodged comfortably, suffered to go at large within extensive tracts of country, treated with liberal hospitality, permitted to live in the families of our citizens, to labour for themselves, to acquire and to enjoy property, and finally to participate of the principal benefits of society, while privileged from all its burthens.

Reviewing this contrast, which cannot be denied by our enemies themselves in a single point, which has now been kept up during four years of unremitted war, a term long enough to produce well founded despair that our moderation may ever lead them into the practice of humanity, called on by that justice we owe to those who are fighting the battles of their country, to deal out at length miseries to their enemies, measure for measure, and to distress the feelings of mankind by exhibiting to them spectacles of severe retaliation, where we had long and vainly endeavoured to introduce an emulation in kindness, happily pollicited by the fortune in war of some of those very individuals, who having stigmatized themselves personally in this line of cruel conduct, are fit subjects to begin on with the work of retaliation, this board has resolved to advise the governor, that the said Henry Hamilton, Philip Dejean, and William Lamothe, prisoners of war, be put into irons, confined in the dungeon of the public gaol, debarred the use of pen, ink, and paper, and excluded all converse except with their keeper. And the governor orders accordingly.

Attest. (*A copy.*) ARCHIBALD BLAIR, C. C.

JUNE, *June* 17.

A small armed schooner from this port, named the Retaliation, with four carriage guns, one pounder, and six swivels, returned yesterday from a short cruize, in

which she has taken 5 prizes; and a blunder mentioned in one of our late numbers as arrived, another has got into an eastern port, of the remaining three one is laden with sea-coal, and the others with provisions.

June 10. By a gentleman directly from Rhode Island, we are informed, that last week a large agent ship, laden with provisions, accidently took fire as she laid in that harbour, and was entirely consumed, together with her cargo. We also learn that there is no vessel of force there, except two gallies and the Renown of 50 guns, which arrived, with a large prize ship, the day he came away.

We have certain advice by several persons from New-York, that the sloop Eagle, late commanded by the brave but unfortunate capt. Conkling, was lately blown up at New-York, by means of a boy's snapping a pistol among some powder, which communicated to the magazine. It is said, that a number of persons were in the vessel at the time, who lost their lives, among them the infamous Murphy, who murdered capt. Conkling.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *June* 14.

Three deserters from the enemy, who came in on the 6th inst. on examination, declared as follows, viz. That they left the enemy's lines, between twelve and one o'clock that morning, that general Clinton was then at Verplank's Point, together with generals Vaughan and Matthews, lords Rawdon and Cathcart—3000 at the point: That they are building a battery and redoubt at Stoney-Point, on the other side of the river: That in the ferry way are two frigates, and about eighteen smaller vessels—one sixty-four gun ship opposite Tarry-town. 17th regiment light dragoons, lord Cathcart's legion, Emerick's corps, queen's rangers, two regiments of Hessians, 7th, 17th, and 23d British regiments, are with Sir William Erskine, who commands the flying army, at Dobbs-ferry. A lieutenant colonel commands on the other side opposite King's-ferry, who, with the other principal officers, lodge on board their vessels every night. It is reported among the soldiers, that they are to continue at the point about three weeks—44th and 57th British regiments, and one Hessian ditto, are at King's Bridge.

The troops which came from Virginia, not being furnished with proper cloathing, &c. for the campaign, are permitted to return to New-York, for fifteen days, then to come up the river again.

FISH-KILL, *June* 17.

Last week, eleven fellows who had enlisted into the service of the enemy, were apprehended and committed to prison in New-Jersey. Two of their leaders escaped by swimming Newark river.

CHATHAM, *June* 15.

Twelve grenadiers, lately deserted from the enemy at King's-ferry, arrived at Morris-town on Sunday last, who inform us that desertions are very frequent, and may be constantly expected; as it is reported in the British army that general Clinton designs to attack the fort at West-Point, of the strength of which they have very formidable accounts.

General Washington's head-quarters is at Smith's tavern, about 12 or 15 miles from fort Clinton, and 12 miles this side of New-Windsor.

Last week six daring villains in Smith's Clove, had the audacity to fire on two of our light-horse, as they were passing in the rear of the army, one of which they wounded in the body, and broke the thigh-bone of the other: They were immediately pursued by a party from the army, taken, and one hung; the other five were conducted to head quarters, and a court-martial being held on them, they were found guilty and received sentence of death; pursuant to which four were hanged, and it being insinuated to the fifth, that, if he would discover his accomplices, he would be pardoned, which offer of clemency he eagerly embraced, and conducted a party of our people to a cave in the mountain, the depository of all their plunder, where lay concealed five more, whom they secured. Various articles of plunder were found in their den.

STATE of NEW-JERSEY.

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, *June* 11, 1779.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state hath passed "An act for calling out of circulation, and for sinking all bills of credit, heretofore emitted in this state whilst the same was a colony" in and by which it is enacted, that "all bills of credit emitted by law; and likewise all those emitted by an ordinance of the late provincial congress of this state, shall be brought into the treasury, to be exchanged, on or before the first day of January next," and, "all those bills which shall not be so brought in, on or before that day, shall be for ever after irredeemable."

And whereas many of those bills may be in the hands of persons residing in the neighbouring states, which, unless timely notice be given, may not be brought in within the time limitted, to the great injury of the possessors, to prevent which;

Resolved, That the printers of public news-papers, in this and the neighbouring states, be requested to insert the above extracts from said law, in their papers, and continue the same at least four weeks, for the information of all persons concerned.

By order of the house,
J. PHILLIPS, clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 26.

Mr. Cullum, a French gentleman, alighted here on Thursday last from Charlestown, in South-Carolina. He set out some days before the attack made, on the 11th of May, upon that place by general Prevost, but tarried in the neighbourhood till the 12th, on which day he converied with an inhabitant of character, a Mr. Davies, who came out of the town after the retreat of the royal army. He states the loss of the enemy at upwards of six hundred men, and says it was expected the rest would be made prisoners. Having fallen into the hands of general Prevost in Georgia, and obtained his liberty on parole, Mr. Cullum declined saying in a place which the general aimed to reduce.

June 29. On Saturday last arrived here, after seventeen days passage from St. Eustatius, the sloop Page.

This vessel sailed with divers others for North-America, which were separated off the coast of Virginia by two frigates, supposed to be the Confederacy and Boston. When capt. Vaughan left the West-Indies, the latest accounts from Martinico and St. Lucia placed the French and British fleets in port as heretofore. The count d'Estaing had not received any late reinforcement. A small island named Marigalante, near Guadaloupe, belonging to France, had been seized, it is said, by the British.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 2.

To the PRINTERS.

"*Mind, mind alone (bear witness, earth and heav'n!)*
"*The living fountains in itself contains*
"*Of beauteous and sublime; here hand in hand,*
"*Sit paramount the graces; here enthron'd,*
"*Celestial Venus, with divinest airs,*
"*Invites the soul to never-fading joy.*
"*Look then abroad through nature, to the range*
"*Of planets, suns, and adamantine spheres,*
"*Wheeling unshaken through the void immense;*
"*And speak, O man! does this capacious scene*
"*With half that kindling majesty dilate*
"*Thy strong conception, as when Brutus rose*
"*Refulgent from the stroke of Cæsars fate,*
"*Amid the crowd of patriots; and his arm*
"*Aloft extending, like eternal Jove*
"*When guilt brings down the thunder, call'd aloud*
"*On Tully's name, and shook his crimson steel,*
"*And bade the father of his country hail!*
"*For lo! the tyrant prostrate on the dust,*
"*And Rome again is free!*——

ARNESIDE, P. I.

THE most celebrated, ingenious and judicious writers on government have, from time immemorial, unanimously coincided in opinion, that when any thing is proposed for the adoption of the legislature, that may eventually prove either the preservation or destruction of the body politic, that the representatives ought in prudence to consult their constituents and be guided by their sense; or that their plaudit or disapprobation should direct the measures of government: and as in consequence thereof, our delegates are desirous to know our sense of the propriety and elegibility of repealing the act for the *suppression of tarysm*; I beg leave to submit the following queries for the consideration of the public *.

1st. Had there not been tories, or men inimical to the cause of liberty, patriotism, and mankind, would the unnatural war now waged by Great-Britain ever have originated; and if it had, would it have continued so long?

2dly. Is it to be supposed that those, who would now take the oath of fidelity, are conscious of their error, act from conviction, and do not retain the same principles and motives of actions they were guided by at the æra of the war?

3dly. Is there a single instance of the tories not joining the enemy, whenever they have had an opportunity? Have they not acted as spies for them, and exerted their every effort to counteract our measures, frustrate our schemes, by communicating our intentions to them?

4thly. Did they not take the oath of fidelity in Georgia and the two Carolina's? And have they not since co-operated with the enemy to bring about our destruction and extirpation? And do they not deem the oath compulsory, nugatory, and a nullity in itself?

5thly. It thus appearing that they are incorrigibly inimical, will they not be less dangerous and pernicious; or will there not be less to be apprehended from them, when marked and pointed out as open enemies, than by putting it in their power to act the part of treacherous and pretended friends, and stinging to death the bosom that warms them into a political existence?

6thly. Are not the words tory and nonjuror, as tory and jacobite were formerly, exactly synonimous? Can we separate them even in idea? And was a tory ever known to be religiously influenced by an oath, when what he deemed the good of his cause was in question?

7thly. Whether, when our wives are ravished, our daughters violated, and our nearest and best friends massacred and slaughtered in cold blood, at the instigation of the tories, it is a time to remit or mitigate any penalties imposed on them?

8thly. Whether the tories (as it is currently believed by every genuine whig) did not, in conjunction with our unnatural, blood-thirsty, and implacable enemies, plan the recent invasion of Virginia? And whether they are not in consequence partly the primary and efficient cause of all the *rapes, massacres, depredations*, and *depopulation*, that have made Virginia a land of mourning indeed!

9thly. If possible, instead of repealing the *tory bill*, is it not as necessary to amputate a gangrened limb of the body politic, or to expel its malignant humours, as it is to sever a limb from the body natural, to expel its peccant humours? And whether mortification or dissolution is not to be apprehended in the one case as much as the other?

10thly. Whether those people, as they pretend to act from principle, do not think it their duty to prejudice Us, and assist the king of England as much as possible?

* *If it be true therefore, that those who delegate powers do always retain to themselves more than they give, they who send representatives do not give them an unlimited power of doing whatever they please; but retain to themselves more than they confer on their deputies.—Many in all ages, and sometimes the whole body of the commons, have refused to give their opinion in some cases, till they have consulted with those that sent them; the houses have been adjourned to give them time to do it. And if this were done more frequently, or if the towns, cities, and counties had on some occasions given instructions to their deputies, matters would probably have gone better in parliament than they have often done.* Sidney on Government, § 37.

1thly. Whether in a civil war (as this was at first) we ought not to suppose that all those who are not for us are against us? And whether every good man will not take a determinate part, *quod in republicâ non decet non esse?*

Solon makes all those infamous who stand neuter in a civil war. He thought no man should be insensible with regard to his country, nor value himself upon providing for his own security, and refusing to share the distresses of the public; but as the contrary should run all hazards in defence of a just cause, rather than remain an inactive spectator, waiting the issue of the contest, without any other concern than for his own safety. Such were condemned by his laws, to perpetual banishment, and their effects confiscated, after the establishment of the public peace.—Hence it became necessary for every citizen to take his party, or cause in a highly probable the majority would be so wise as to espouse that cause which was most agreeable to the public weal; and by that means hinder oppression from making a successful progress. At least, as every prudent and honest man, who might otherwise favour any indolence in his own temper, was hereby engaged to be active; such an one would be sure to join himself to that side which had the good of their country most at heart. For this reason the Athenian lawgiver condemned the persons who sat idle in divisions so dangerous to the government, as aliens to community, and therefore to be cut off from it as unprofitable members.

This wise legislator judged it proper to force the well affected, by the fear of greater inconveniences to themselves, to declare for the just party, at the very beginning of disturbances; and to animate the spirit and courage of the best citizens, by engaging with them in the common danger. By this method of accustoming the minds of the people to look upon that man almost as an enemy and a traitor, that should appear indifferent to, and unconcerned at, the misfortunes of the public; he provided the state with a quick and sure recourse against the sudden enterprises of wicked and profligate citizens. *Plutarch, Vol. I. p. 226. Prideaux, No. 3. and Rollin's Ancient History, Vol. II. p. 352.*

PHILO LIBERTAS.

Annapolis, July 2, 1779.

THE creditors of JAMES MAWE, late of this city, carpenter, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts legally proved, in order to be settled; and those indebted to the said estate are hereby informed, that unless they make immediate payment, compulsory means will be made use of by the subscriber to enforce a compliance.

EDITH DOYLE, administratrix.

Annapolis, June 25, 1779.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform all persons indebted to the estate of his mother, the late Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, that unless they speedily settle and pay off their respective accounts, compulsory measures will be taken in every instance; and in a particular manner he requests those sheriffs under the late government, who are indebted, to pay the several sums with which they stand chargeable, or their office bonds will be put in suit.—All persons having claims on said estate are desired to make them known to

F. GREEN, adm.

June 12, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sundry inhabitants of Cæcil county intend to petition the next General Assembly to pass a law, empowering the justices of the said county to lay off a lot of land in some convenient situation, at or near the Head of Elk, for a gaol and court-house, and to contract with some proper person or persons to build a good and sufficient gaol thereon, and to assess at their next levy court, upon the real and personal property in said county, a sufficient sum of money, by ensuing yearly assessments, to build a gaol and court-house thereon; and that in the mean time the county and orphans courts and county elections shall be held at some convenient house at the Head of Elk.

w3

June 14, 1779.

WANTED, in All-Hallows parish, a CLERGYMAN of the CHURCH of ENGLAND, recommended for his sobriety, to whom a genteel salary will be given, and the use of a small glebe, on which is a neat and convenient house.

Signed per order,
JOHN JACOBS, register.

w3

Worcester county, Maryland, May 18, 1779.

NOW in the gaol of this county, a NEGRO man called COLLINS, belonging to a gentleman (he says) living in New-Virginia, whose surname is Bell, and that he left him at Dover, in Kent county, in Delaware, some time in October, 1778; he is a small black fellow, about 25 years of age. His master is desired to come and pay charges and take him away.

BENJAMIN PURNELL, sheriff.

w8

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, May 10, 1779.

LOST by the subscriber, the time when lost uncertain, one State Loan-Office Certificate for 693 Dollars, No. 431, dated 24th July, 1778, payable to Mrs. Jean Stewart in three years from that date.

Any person, on delivering the abovementioned Certificate to the subscriber, or to Mr. Benjamin Harwood at the Loan-Office in Annapolis, shall have the above reward immediately paid them; and if offered for sale, those to whom it may be offered are requested to stop the same, and to make the person offering give an account how it came into their possession. It can be of no use to any but the owner, as payment is stopt at the Loan-Office.

JAMES DICK.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*.